MATERIA MEDICA,

BY

JOHN WOODLAND, F.L.S., F.C.S., &c.

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MATERIA MEDICA,

INCLUDING PHARMACY,

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE SYNOPSIS OF THE
Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of England
FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION:

—BY—

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Preparations contg. f free. HCl.

Acidum. Hydrochloricum Dilutum.
" Nitro-Hydrochloricum Dilutum.
Liquor Antimonii Dilutum.
" Arsenici Hydrochloricus.
" Morphinae Hydrochloricus.
" Strychninae Hydrochloratis.

Preparations Contg f Free NHO_3

Acidum Nitricum Dilutum.
" Nitro Hydrochloricum Dilutum
Liquor Ferri Pernitratis
" Hydrargyri Nitratis acidus.
Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis.

Preparations in which Arsenious Anhydride is used.

Liquor Arsenicalis.
" Arsenici Hydrochloricus.

Official Arseniates.

Ferri Arsenias.
Sodii Arsenias.
Liquor Sodii Arseniatis

Preps. into which Acetate of Lead enters.

Glycerinum Plumbi Sub-acetatis
Liquor Plumbi ~~[illegible]~~ Sub-acetatis (Dil) (5ozs to 1 Pint)
Pilula Plumbi cum Opio (3 in 4)
Suppositoria Plumbi Composita (3grs in each or 1 in 5)
Unguentum Glycerini Plumbi Subacetatis. (1 in 38.)
Unguentum Plumbi Acetatis (1 in 12.4)
Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dil.

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SYNOPSIS

Indicating the Range of Subjects in the Examination on Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

MATERIA MEDICA.

The Candidate shall be required to possess such knowledge of the Drugs of the British Pharmacopœia derived from Organic Sources as shall enable him,

(*a*) to state their origin as given in the Pharmacopœia ;

(*b*) to name their most important active principles.

The Candidate shall be required to show a practical acquaintance with the physical properties of the Drugs indicated by Italics in the annexed Schedule.

PHARMACY.

The Candidate shall be required to possess a knowledge,

(*a*) of the composition of the Pharmacopœial preparations of the Drugs of Inorganic and of Organic source named in the annexed Schedule ;

(*b*) of the medicinal action and ordinary doses of the same Drugs and their Preparations.

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p.1. Bromine; Bromides. 2.3. pp
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ADDENDA AND CORRECTIONS.

PAGE 4. Under *Dose* of "Iodide of Arsenium," *read* "$\frac{1}{30}$ gr."

,, 9. ,, *Strength* of "Pill of Phosphorus," *read* "1 in 90."

,, 9. ,, *Therapeutic action* of "Phosphate of Sodium," instead of "Antilithic," *read* "Antilithitic."

,, 11. ,, heading of *Therapeutic action* of "Nitric acid," *read* "Similar to hydrochloric acid; *externally* is preferable, &c."

,, 25. ,, *Dose* of "Arsenious acid," *read* "$\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ gr."

,, 27. ,, *Name of Drug* "Iron perchloride," *read* "Strong solution of iron perchloride."

,, 30. ,, *How prepared*, after "water," at the sixth line from the bottom, *read*, "decanting, adding slaked lime, &c."

,, 41. ,, *Preparations* of "Morphia," between "Solution of acetate of morphia, and hydrochlorate of morphia," *add* "Hypodermic injection of morphia, prepared by dissolving freshly precipitated morphia in a slight excess of acetic acid. *Strength*. 1 gr. in 10 ♏. *Dose*, 1 to 5 ♏."

,, 43. ,, *Preparation* of "Sulphate of morphia," *add*, "Morphia also enters into the Tincture of Chloroform and Morphia."

,, 44. ,, *Preparations* of "Coca," *add* "Liquid extract, made by evaporating an alcoholic tincture prepared from the leaves. *Strength*, 1 in 1. *Dose*, ʒss to ʒjj."

,, 45. *Active principle* of "Quassia" is "Quassin," not "Quassia," as printed.

,, 46. Under *Preparations* of "Conium," *add* "Tincture, made by macerating and percolating the *fruits* with alcohol. *Strength*, 1 in 8. *Dose*, 20 to 60 minims.

,, 71. Under *Active principles* of "Benzoin," *add*, "Benzoic acid enters into the Lozenges of Benzoic acid."

Dillon

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Chlorine.	By treating black oxide of manganese with strong hydrochloric acid.	Stimulant. Antiseptic and deodoriser, in poisonous doses produces spasm of the glottis. Externally is a rubefacient.	Liquor chlori. Vapor chlori.	Dissolving chlorine gas in water. By adding water to chlorinated lime.	2.6 grs. in 1 oz. 2 ounces of chlorinated lime used for each inhalation.	20 m 10 to 20 m 10 to 20 m. freely diluted of Liq Chlorine
Chlorinated lime.	By passing chlorine over damped slaked lime.	Antiseptic and astringent.	Liquor calcis chlorinatæ. Vapor Chlori	Dissolving chlorinated lime in water. By adding water to chlorinated lime	Chlorinated lime has 30 per cent. of available chlorine. The liquor 2 to 3 per cent.	
Chlorinated soda (solution).	By adding carbonate of soda to solution of chlorinated lime, and afterwards filtering.	Stimulant. Antiseptic and disinfectant.	Cataplasma sodæ chlorinatæ.	Mixing linseed meal with boiling water, then adding the solution of chlorinated soda.		10 to 20 ms. Dil. w. 1 fl ʒ of H_2O.
Bromine. (Br)	By passing chlorine through evaporated sea water (bittern), and dissolving out the bromine ~~with benzol~~ by being shaken up with ether, ~~which is then evaporated~~ and then purified.	[illegible] Antiseptic, deodoriser, and caustic.				

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Bromide of ammonium.	By neutralising hydrobromic acid with solution of ammonia.	Hypnotic and nervine sedative, in large doses lowers temperature, respirations and pulse beats, antispasmodic and sedative to mucous membrane of larynx.	sol in H_2O			2 to 20 grs.
Bromide of potassium.	By adding bromine to liquor potassæ till slightly coloured, then evaporating to dryness and heating residue with charcoal.	Similar to bromide of ammonium, but is not such a marked laryngeal sedative. Alterative				5 to 30 grs.
Bromide of sodium.	By adding bromine to liquor sodæ till slightly coloured, then evaporating to dryness and heating residue with charcoal.	Similar to bromide of potassium.				10 to 30 grs.

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Hydrobromic acid diluted.	By passing sulphuretted hydrogen through bromine water until the red colour has disappeared and subsequently distilling the hydrobromic acid to purify it.	Similar to bromide of potassium.			Contains 10 per cent. of hydrobromic acid.	15 ~~10~~ to 50 ♏
Iodine. Sol. in rectified spirit and ether ut only slightly in pure water.	By treating burnt seaweed (Kelp) with water, adding sulphuric acid, afterwards black oxide of manganese and distilling, it is purified by sublimation.	Externally counter irritant, rubefacient, stimulates absorbent vessels, antiseptic, and alterative.	Liniment.	By dissolving iodine, iodide of potassium and glycerine in alcohol.	5 4 1/2 about ʒj in ℥j	
			Liquor.	By dissolving iodine and iodide of potassium in water.	22 grs. in ℥j	
			Tincture.	By dissolving iodine and iodide of potassium in rectified spirit.	11 grs. in ℥j	5 to 20 ♏
			Ointment.	By rubbing iodine, iodide of potassium with glycerine and lard.	14 grs. in ℥j	
			Vapor.	By mixing tincture of iodine with water and applying heat.	ʒj to ℥j	

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Iodide of Arsenium.	By combining the elements iodine and arsenium or evaporating a solution of arsenious and hydriodic acids.	Alterative and tonic, used in tertiary syphilis.	Donovan's Solution Liquor arsenii et hydrargyri iodidi.	By dissolving iodides of arsenium and mercury in distilled water.	90 grs. of each iodide in 1 pint	$\frac{1}{30}$ of gr. 10 to 30 ♏
Iodide of Iron.	By combining the elements iodine and iron in the presence of water.	Tonic, alterative hœmatic, useful in struma and syphilis.	Pill.	By mixing a solution 40 of iodide of iron ~~120 grs~~ 80 with sugar ~~and~~ 70 grs liquorice powder. 140 grs.	1 in 23/4	3 to 8 grs. ✓
			Syrup.	By dissolving sugar in a freshly made solution of iodide of iron.	4·3 grs. in ʒj	ʒss. to ʒj.
PbI2 **Iodide of Lead.** Sol. in boiling water.	By mixing solutions of iodide of potassium and nitrate of lead, obtaining and drying the precipitate.	Alterative, resolvent and antiparasitic. Externally stimulant.	Plaister.	By incorporating iodide of lead with lead plaister and resin.	1 in 10	
			Ointment.	By rubbing iodide of lead with simple ointment.	nearly 1 in 8.	

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Iodide of Mercury. Freely Soluble in Ether!	By mixing solutions of iodide of potassium and perchloride of mercury, obtaining and drying the precipitate.	Internally alterative and antisyphilitic, externally irritant and discutient.	Ointment.	By mixing the iodide with simple ointment.	16 grs. to ℥j	Dose of iodide of mercury $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
			Liquor arsenii et hydrargyri iodidi.	By dissolving iodides of arsenium and mercury in water.	90 grs. of each iodide in 1 pint.	10 to 30 ♏
Iodide of Potassium.	By adding iodine to liquor potassæ till faintly coloured, evaporating to dryness and heating residue with charcoal. treat with water filter and crystallise	Alterative, antiseptic, increases the activity of the absorbents, increases bodily weight, antisyphilitic, and resolvent.	Liniment of iodide of potassium with soap.	By dissolving 2℥ curd soap in glycerine 1℥ and water, 10℥ afterwards adding iodide of potassium 1½℥ and oil of lemons 1℥	~~nearly~~ ~~1 in 9~~ 1 in 10 nearly.	Dose of iodide of potassium 2 to 20 grs. 2–10 or
			Ointment.	By dissolving iodide and carbonate of potassium in water and mixing with benzoated lard.	50 grs. in ℥j. or 1 in 8	

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
NaI. **Iodide of Sodium.**	By adding iodine to liquor sodæ till faintly coloured, evaporating to dryness and heating residue with charcoal.	Similar to iodide of potassium.	Soluble in H_2O.			3 to 10 grs.
SI_2 **Iodide of Sulphur.**	By heating iodine and sulphur together in a flask.	Antiparasitic and irritant.	Ointment.	By adding hard and soft paraffins gradually to iodide of sulphur reduced to a very fine powder.	30 grs. to ℥j.	S Dose 1/2 to 2 grs
Sublimed Sulphur.	By subliming crude sulphur.	Stimulant to respiratory mucous membrane, increases peristaltic action of the bowel, purgative, antiparasitic.	Confection.	By rubbing together sulphur 4, cream of tartar 1, syrup of orange peel 4 and tragacanth. 18 grs } ʒij	1 in 2½ ✓	ʒ j to ʒ jj.
			Ointment.	By rubbing sulphur with benzoated lard.	1 in 5.	5 to 18 grs. a [illegible] dose of sulphur 10 to 60 grs.

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Precipitated Sulphur.	By boiling sublimed sulphur with slaked lime and water, then adding hydrochloric acid to precipitate the sulphur.	Similar to sublimed sulphur.				stimulant 5 – 10 grs up. Laxative 30 – 60 grs 10 to 60 grs.
Sulphurous Acid.	By heating sulphuric acid with wood charcoal and dissolving the gas which comes off, in water.	Antiseptic Antiparasitic.			Contains 5 per cent. of the acid.	30 ♏ to ʒj.
Sulphide of Antimony.	Found native and purified by 1st fusion, 2nd washing with solution of ammonia.	Not used medicinally.	Used to prepare sulphurated and chloride of antimony.			

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Sulphurated Antimony.	By boiling sulphide of antimony with sulphur and caustic soda, and adding dilute sulphuric acid to the warm liquid.	Diaphoretic, alterative, and emetic.		Enters into Pil: hydrarg: sub chlor: co: 1 in 5.	Sulphurated antimony is a mixture of sulphide and oxide of antimony containing about 10 per cent. of the latter.	1 to 5 grs.
Sulphurated lime, or sulphide of calcium.	By heating sulphate of calcium with wood charcoal.	Alterative Antisuppurative Antiparasitic.	very slightly soluble in water.		Contains 50 per cent. of sulphide of calcium.	✓ $\frac{1}{10}$ to 1 gr. ✓
Sulphurated potash.	By fusing sulphur with carbonate of potassium.	Stimulant diaphoretic & Expectorant Antiparasitic local irritant, stimulates intestines, and the skin.	Ointment.	By mixing finely powdered sulphurated potash with ~~hard~~ and soft paraffin. hard paraffin.	30 grs. to ℥j.	Dose of sulphurated potash 3 to 5 grs.

Sol. in H_2O. forming a yellow Solution.

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparation.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
P **Phosphorus.**	By treating bone ash with sulphuric acid, evaporating the soluble portion to dryness and distilling it with charcoal.	Nervine tonic, aphrodisiac, quickens the circulation and the pulse, restorative.	Oil. Pill.	By dissolving phosphorus in warm almond oil. 3grs By incorporating phosphorus with balsam of Tolu, yellow wax and 120grs curd soap. 90grs	4 grs. to ℥j. 57grs 1 in 90.	5 to 10 ♏ Dose of phosphorus itself $\frac{1}{50}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. 2 to 4 grs.
Phosphate of sodium.	By treating bone ash with sulphuric acid and neutralizing the soluble portion with carbonate of sodium. Filtering & Crystallizing	Saline purgative, antilithic, antacid, and diuretic.	very sol. in H_2O.			ʒij to ℥j.
Phosphate of Ammonium.	By neutralizing phosphoric acid with solution of ammonia and evaporating till crystals form.	Diuretic, used in cases of uric acid calculus.	Sol. in H_2O. insol. in Rectified Spt.			5 to 20 grs.
Phosphate of Calcium.	By burning bones to a white ash, treating this ash with hydrochloric acid and precipitating by the addition of solution of ammonia.	Nervine tonic restorative, used in rickets and anæmia.	insol. in H_2O Sol. in Dil. HNO_3 without effervesces	Enters into pulv. antimonialis.		10 to 20 grs. ✓

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Phosphate of iron.	By adding phosphate and bicarbonate of soda to a solution of sulphate of iron.	Tonic Hæmatic and restorative.	Syrup. contains free Phosphoric acid	By dissolving freshly made phosphate of iron in phosphoric acid, afterwards adding sugar.	insol. in H_2O Sol. in HCl 1 gr. in ʒj.	ʒj. Dose of phosphate of iron 5 to 10 grs.
Phosphoric acid concentrated.	By distilling phosphorus with nitric acid and water, and evaporating the acid left in the retort to a proper specific gravity.	Tonic and refrigerant, useful in diabetes, the strong acid externally is a caustic.	Dilute phosphoric acid.	By diluting the concentrated with water.	3 in 20	of concentrated 2 to 5 ♏ of diluted 10 to 30 ♏.
Hypophosphite of calcium. $Ca\ 2PH_2O_2$	By boiling phosphorus with slaked lime and water, passing carbonic acid gas through the solution to remove excess of lime, filtering and evaporating to ~~dryness.~~ crystallisation	Nervine tonic to respiratory and other centres. Stimulant, Alterative;		Used in making hypophosphite of sodium.		5 to 10 grs.

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Hypophosphite of Sodium.	By mixing solutions of carbonate of soda and hypophosphite of calcium, and ~~filter~~ evaporating the filtered liquid.	Similar to hypophosphite of calcium.	Sol. in H_2O & Spirit but insoluble in ether			5 to 10 grs.
Hydrochloric acid.	By distilling chloride of sodium with sulphuric acid.	Tonic, refrigerant, astringent, externally the strong acid is a caustic.	Dilute hydrochloric acid.	By diluting the strong acid with water.	1 in 3·3	Strong acid 2 to 8 m dilute acid 10 to 30 m
Nitric acid.	By distilling nitrate of potash or soda with sulphuric acid.	Similar to hydrochloric acid, externally is preferable to the other acids for sluggish ulcers, &c. Alterative.	Dilute nitric acid.	By diluting the strong acid with water.	1 in $5\frac{1}{6}$	Strong acid not given 10 to 30 m
		The dilute nitro hydrochloric acid is also a hepatic stimulant and restorative. alterative.	Dilute nitro hydrochloric acid.	By mixing nitric and hydrochloric acids with water.		5 to 20 m

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Sulphuric acid.	By bringing the fumes of burning sulphur into contact with steam and nitric acid vapours.	Dilute acid is tonic, refrigerant and astringent. The strong acid a most powerful corrosive.	Dilute sulphuric acid.	By gradually adding strong sulphuric acid to water.	1 in 12	5 ~~10~~ to 30 ♏
			Aromatic sulphuric acid.	By gradually adding strong sulphuric acid to a mixture of alcohol, spirit of cinnamon and strong tincture of ginger.	1 in 14	5 ~~10~~ to 30 ♏
Boric acid.	By adding strong sulphuric acid to a strong solution of borax and obtaining the crystals which form.	Antiseptic, destroys low forms of organisms. disinfectant	Ointment.	By incorporating the acid with hard and soft paraffins.	1 in 7	Dose of boric acid 5 to 30 grs.
Citric acid.	By neutralizing hot lemon juice with chalk and treating the citrate of calcium thus formed with sulphuric acid.	Refrigerant, antiscorbutic.	citric acid is contained in Succus Limonis Syrupus Limonis. Vinum quininae		Lemon juice contains about 7 per cent. of citric acid.	10 to 30 grs.

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Tartaric acid.	By adding chalk then chloride of calcium to acid tartrate of potassium, afterwards treating the tartrate of calcium thus formed with sulphuric acid.	Similar to citric acid.				10 to 30 grs.
Dilute Hydrocyanic acid.	By distilling ferrocyanide of potassium with dilute sulphuric acid, and dissolving the vapour in water.	Sedative to nerves and heart, paralyses all the cerebro spinal nerves when given in a poisonous dose, death being caused by asphyxia. arresting circulation	Vapor. y also [illegible] Tinctura Chloroformi et Morphinae	By mixing the dilute hydrocyanic acid with cold water.	The dilute hydrocyanic acid contains 2 per cent. of the strong acid. from 16.	Of the dilute acid 2 to 8 ♏
5 **Strong solution of ammonia= Liquor ammoniæ fort.** 3-10m	By heating chloride of ammonium with slaked lime and dissolving the gas which comes off in water.	Strong solution is vesicant, dilute solution is a stimulant by swallowing or inhalation, externally is rubefacient.	Dilute solution. Linimentum Spiritus Ammoniae Fetid.	By diluting the strong solution with water.	Strong solution has 32·5 p. cent. of ammonia gas, dilute solution has 10 p. cent. of ammonia gas.	Strong 2-10m Of dilute solution 5 to 15 ♏. or 10-30m

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Solution of potash or causticpotash=Liquor potassæ.	By boiling carbonate of potash with slaked lime and water.	The solution is antacid, gastric, sedative and diuretic. The solid is a caustic, having a great affinity for the water in the tissues, and dissolving albumen.	Solid caustic potash.	By evaporating the solution in an iron or silver vessel.	Solution has 27 grains of caustic potash in ℥j	Of solution 15 to 60 ♏.
Solution of soda or caustic soda =Liquor sodæ.	By boiling carbonate of soda with slaked lime and water.	Similar to solution of potash.	Solid caustic soda.	By evaporating the solution in an iron or silver vessel.	Solution has 18·8 grains of caustic soda in ℥j.	Of solution 15 to 60 ♏. ♏ 10
Ammonium carbonate. $N_3H_{11}C_2O_5$	By subliming a mixture of chloride of ammonium and chalk.	Diffusible stimulant and expectorant, in large doses is emetic.	Liquor ammon: acet: fort: and dilute.	By neutralizing acetic acid with ammon: carb:	Fort: has 35 per cent. of acetate of ammonium. Dilute has 1 of the strong solution in every 5.	Of the strong solution 25 to 75 ♏. Of the dilute 2 to 6 drachms.
			Spirit: ammon: aromat:	By distilling a mixture of ammon: carb: liq: ammon: fort: volatile oils of nutmeg and lemon, spirit, and water.	1 of carbonate and 2 of liq:ammon:fort: in 40.	Of the spirit 30 to 60 ♏. Of the carbonate 3 to 10 grs. as Emetic 30grs

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Ammonium chloride.	By neutralizing hydrochloric acid with liquor ammoniæ. evap to dryness and [illegible]	Expectorant, ciliary excitant, useful in neuralgia.	Used in making Liquor ammon: fort: and Liquor hydrarg: perchlor:			5 to 20 grs.
Ammonium acetate.	By neutralizing acetic acid with carbonate of ammonium.	Diuretic febrifuge and diaphoretic	Contained in strong and dilute solutions. See under ammon:carbonate			
Potassium bicarbonate.	By passing carbonic acid gas through a saturated solution of carbonate of potash.	Against formation of stone Antilithitic, antacid, diuretic and stomachic sedative.	Used in making Liquor magnesiæ citratis and Liquor potassæ effervescens.			10 to 40 grs.
Potassium chlorate.	By passing chlorine gas through wet carbonate of potassium and slaked lime, afterwards well boiling the mixture.	Diuretic, alterative, and expectorant, stimulates mucous surfaces.	Lozenges.	By mixing and drying chlorate of potash, sugar, gum, mucilage, and water.	5 grs. in each lozenge.	Of chlorate of potash 10 to 30 grs. Of the lozenges 1 to 6.

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Potassium acid tartrate.	By decolorizing and purifying the deposits formed on the vats in wine making.	Cathartic, diuretic and febrifuge.	Used in making the official tartrates. Contained in pulv. Jalapae Co & Confectio Sulphuris.			20 to 60 grs. 120 to 300 grs as a Hydragogue purgative
Potassium permanganate.	By fusing black oxide of manganese with chlorate of potassium and caustic potash, afterwards boiling the mass with water and passing carbonic acid gas through. Evaporate & Crystallise.	Antiseptic, deodorant and caustic, destroys organic substance.	Liquor potassii permanganatis.	By dissolving the crystals of permanganate of potash in distilled water.	1 in 100.	Of the liquor 2 to 4 drachms. of Pot. permang 1–4 grs
Sodium bicarbonate.	By passing carbonic acid gas over partially dried crystals of the carbonate.	Antacid, gastric sedative, should not be given if the urine has phosphatic deposits.	Liquor sodæ effervescens.	By passing carbonic acid gas into solution of bicarbonate of soda.	30 grs. in 1 pint.	Ad libitum.
			Trochischi sodæ bicarb.	Mixing and drying sodæ bicarb. with sugar and gum.	5 grs. in each.	1 to 6 lozenges. Of sodæ bicarb. 10 to 60 grs.

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Sodium sulphate called Glauber's salts.	By neutralizing acid sulphate of sodium with carbonate of sodium.	Saline hydrogogue purgative.				¼ to 1 oz.
Sodium borate. = Borax.	By neutralizing native boric acid with carbonate of sodium.	Antiseptic, diuretic, emmenagogue, and alterative, externally is a discutient.	Glycerinum boracis.	By dissolving borax in glycerine.	1 in 6.	Dose of borax 5 to 40 grains.
			Mel boracis.	By mixing borax with honey.	46 grs. in 1 oz.	
Silver nitrate = lunar caustic	By dissolving silver in nitric acid and evaporating the solution to crystallization.	Nerve tonic, caustic, astringent, used in chorea. Alterative.	Argentii et potassii nitras, (Mitigated Caustic)	By fusing nitrates of silver and potassium.	1 in 3.	Of nitrate of silver ⅙ to ⅓ gr. ✓
Calcium oxide or quicklime.	By heating chalk till it ceases to effervesce with an acid.	Caustic, when dissolved in water it forms lime water, which is antacid and astringent.	Slaked lime.	By adding water to it.		
			Lime water.	By dissolving it in water.	½ gr. in 1 oz.	1 to 4 oz. ✓
			Saccharated lime water.	By dissolving it in water and sugar.	7 grs. in 1 oz.	15 to 60 ♏ ✓

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Calcium carbonate (prepared).	By washing crude chalk with water.	Antacid astringent.	Mercury with chalk.	By rubbing mercury 1℥ and chalk together. 2℥	1 of mercury in 3.	prepared 10–60 grs 3 to 8 grs. ✓
			Mistura cretæ.	1/4℥ By mixing chalk with 3/4℥ gum, syrup, and cinnamon water. 1/2 fl℥ 7 1/2℥	~~1 in 32.~~ or 1 in 34.	1 to 2 oz. ✓
			Pulvis cretæ aromat:	By mixing powders of 4℥ cinnamon, nutmeg, 3℥ 3℥ saffron, cloves, 1 1/2℥ 1℥ cardamoms, sugar, and chalk together. 25℥ 11℥	1 in 4.4 of chalk 4·4	10 to 60 grs. ✓
			Pulv: cretæ aromat: cum opio.	By mixing 1/4℥ opium with the aromatic powder of chalk. 9 3/4℥s	1 of opium in 40.	10 to 40 grs. ✓ Dose of chalk 10 to 60 grs. ✓
Calcium carbonate (precipitated).	By adding carbonate of soda to solution of chloride of calcium.	Similar to the prepared but is slightly irritating.				10 to 60 grs. ✓

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
$(NH_4)_2$ (alum "schist") or 22 **Alum.** is a double sulphate of aluminium Iron or Chromium	By heating and exposing to air shale, &c., then treating with water and chloride of potassium or ammonium.	Astringent, coagulating albumen and gelatine externally a styptic, escharostic.	Alumen Exsiccatum Dried alum.	By drying ordinary alum at 400°F.		Dose of Alum 30grs to 60 as a purgative
			Glycerine of alum.	By dissolving alum in glycerine.	1 to 5.	Dose of alum 10 to 20 grs. as an astringent
Magnesium sulphate, or Epsom salt.	By neutralizing sulphuric acid with + native carbonate of magnesium, and evaporating to crystallization. +Dolomite	Saline purgative removes serous accumulations from the blood and stimulates the peristaltic action.	Enema magnesii sulphatis.	By mixing the sulphate with olive oil and starch mucilage.	1 oz. in each enema.	Dose of magnesium sulphate 1 to 4 drachms.
			It is also used in making mistura sennæ co.			
Magnesia ponderosa, or heavy magnesia	By heating the heavy carbonate of magnesium.	Antilithitic, antacid and laxative.				10 to 60 grs.

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Magnesia levis, or light magnesia.	By heating the light carbonate of magnesium.	Same as the heavy magnesia.	Enters into pulv: rhei co.			10 to 60 grs.
Zinc sulphate or white vitriol.	By dissolving the metal zinc in dilute sulphuric acid. Filt. mixing with sol. of Chlorine and adding carbonate of zinc. Evap. & crystallizing.	In small doses, tonic and astringent, in large doses, a prompt emetic, externally a local astringent.	Used in making carbonate and vulerianate of zinc.			As a tonic 1 to 3 grs. As an emetic 10 to 30 grs.
Zinc oxide.	By heating zinc carbonate.	Similar to the sulphate but not so powerful in its action, externally is an absorbent.	Ointment.	By mixing oxide of zinc with benzoated lard.	80 grs. to 1 oz.	Of the oxide 2 to 10 grs.
Copper sulphate or blue vitriol.	By dissolving the metal copper or its oxide in sulphuric acid and evaporating to crystallization.	Nervine tonic and astringent in small doses, a prompt emetic in large ones, externally astringent and caustic, destroying tissues by its chemical action.				As a tonic or astringent $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grs., as an emetic 5 to 10 grs. 1-10 grs. Externally in 2 fl.oz.

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Mercury perchloride, or corrosive sublimate.	By subliming a mixture of chloride of sodium, sulphate of mercury and black oxide of manganese.	irritant. Alterative, anti-syphilitic, and germ poisoner, in large doses produces ptyalism. Anticeptic	sal alembroth Liquor hydrargyri perchloridi.	By dissolving perchloride of mercury 10grs and chloride of 10grs ammonium in water. 20℥	10 grs. to a pint. ½ ℥ to oz.	Drachms ½ ʒj to ʒjj. Dose of perchloride of mercury, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
			Lotio hydrargyri flava.	By adding perchloride of mercury to lime water. 10℥ 18grs	18 grs. to 10 oz.	
Mercury sub-chloride, or calomel.	By subliming a mixture of mercury, sulphate of mercury, and chloride of sodium.	Internally alterative, antisyphilitic and purgative, externally stimulant to indolent syphilitic affections.	Black wash Lotio hydrargyri nigra.	By adding calomel 30grs to lime water. 10fl℥	3 grs. to 1 oz.	Dose of calomel ½ to 5 grs.
			Pilula hydrargyri sub-chloridi composita.	By incorporating 1℥ calomel with sulphurated antimony, 1℥ guaiacum resin, and castor oil. 1℥ 2℥	1 in 5.	5 to 10 grs. ✓
			[illegible] Unguentum hydrarg: subchlor:	By mixing calomel 80grs with benzoated lard. 1℥	80 grs. to 1 oz. Or 1 in 6·4 me gr of Calomel in about 6½	
Hg2O **Black oxide of mercury, or mercurous oxide.**	By adding calomel to lime water.	Externally a stimulating alterative, used in syphilitic affections.	Contained in Lotio hydrargyri nigra, which see under heading of CALOMEL.			

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Yellow oxide of mercury, or mercuric oxide. HgO	By adding perchloride of mercury to lime-water, collecting and drying the precipitate.	Externally stimulant, absorbent, and escharotic, used in eye affections. yellow wax	Oleatum hydrargyri. Also contained in Lotio hydrarg: flava, which see under MERCURY PERCHLORIDE.	By mixing yellow oxide of mercury–1℥ with oleic acid, 9℥	1 in 10.	
Red oxide of mercury, mercuric oxide, or red precipitate, (this only differs from the yellow oxide in being crystalline).	By heating mercuric nitrate with metallic mercury.	Similar to the yellow oxide.	Ointment.	By incorporating red oxide of mercury with hard and soft paraffins.	62 grs. to 1 oz.	
Mercuric Iodide. See under Iodide of Mercury.						$\frac{1}{32}$ to 1/8 grain

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Lead Oxide, or Litharge.	By heating the metal lead in air.	In the form of lead plaister is a sedative and mild astringent.	Emplastrum plumbi.	By boiling litharge with olive oil and water until a proper consistence is obtained.		
			Also used in making emplast: saponis fuscum. Liquor: plumbi subacet:. Glycerinum: plumbi subacet:. And lead acetate.			
Lead Acetate, or sugar of lead.	By dissolving litharge in acetic acid.	Astringent and sedative, when used in excess internally it causes pallor, and muscular paralysis, the blood pressure rises and arteries contract.	Pill of lead with opium.	By mixing acetate of lead with opium and confection of roses into a pilular mass.	3 of acetate of lead and ½ of opium in 4 grs.	3 to 5 grs.
			Compound suppositories of lead.	By mixing acetate of lead with opium and oil of Theobroma.	3 grs. of acetate of lead and 1 gr. of opium in each.	Dose of acetate of lead 1 to 4 grs.
			Ointment of acetate of lead.	By mixing acetate of lead with benzoated lard.	1 in 38.	
			Enters into Liquor plumbi sub-acetatis.			

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations, and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Pb [illegible] $2C_2H_3O_2$ **Lead subacetate, or Goulard's extract.**	By boiling solution of acetate with oxide of lead.	Externally is astringent and sedative.	Is contained in liquor plumbi sub-acetatis, and liquor plumbi sub-acetatis dilutus.	The dilute solution is made by diluting ʒjj of the strong solution to 1 pint with water and a little rectified spirit.		
			Glycerine plumbi sub-acetatis.	By boiling acetate and oxide of lead with glycerine.	1 in 6.	
			Unguentum glycerinum plumbi sub-acetatis.	By mixing glycerine of sub-acetate of lead with hard and soft paraffins.	1 in 6½.	
Tartarated antimony, or tartar emetic. [illegible] $C_4H_4O_6$)	By boiling oxide of antimony with acid tartrate of potassium, filtering and evaporating to crystallization.	In small doses is expectorant, diaphoretic and depressant, reduces the pulse, in large doses is emetic diminishing the heart's action and relaxes muscular structure, externally it is an irritant and vesicant.	Unguentum antimonii tartarati.	By mixing tartar emetic with simple ointment.	1 in 5.	As a vascular depressant or sedative — $\frac{1}{6}$ [illegible] Of tartar emetic as expectorant or diaphoretic $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., $\frac{1}{6}$ as an emetic 1 to 2 grs.
			Vinum antimoniale.	By dissolving tartar emetic in sherry wine.	2 grs. in 1 oz.	5 to 60 ♏. ✓

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Arsenious acid or arsenic. 152.3	By sublimation from arsenical ores.	In minute doses is a stomachic and nerve tonic, in larger doses an alterative, is especially useful in skin diseases, but should not be used in acute stages, and in all cases is best given after a meal. Externally is a caustic.	Liquor arsenicalis.	By dissolving arsenic in water with carbonate of potassium, and adding compound tincture of lavender.	1 in 100.	2 [illegible] 5 2 to 8 m. – 10 m
			Liquor arsenic~~alis~~i hydrochloricus.	By dissolving arsenic in water and dilute hydrochloric acid.	1 in 100.	2 to 8 m
			Arsenii Iodidum and liquor arsenii et hydrargyri iodid~~e~~i.	See Iodide of Arsenium.		Dose of arsenious acid $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ gr.
Arseniate of iron.	By adding a solution of arseniate and bicarbonate of sodium to one of sulphate of iron.	Alterative tonic and hæmatinic.				$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. ✓
Arseniate of sodium. (Na_2HAsO_4)	By fusing together arsenic, nitrate and carbonate of sodium, afterwards boiling the mass with water and evaporating to crystallization.	Alterative.	Liquor sod~~æ~~ii arseniatis.	By dissolving the arseniate in water.	1 in 100.	5 to 10 m, dose of arseniate of soda $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Bismuth sub-nitrate. $BiONO_3$	By pouring a solution of nitrate of bismuth into water.	Gastric sedative, by acting on the irritated nerve endings of the stomach, externally soothing in some skin diseases.	Bismuth Oxide Used in making oxide of bismuth.			5 - 15grs 5 to 20 grs. ✓
			Trochisci. Bismuthi	Sub-nitrate of B. carbonate of mag. pr. carb. Calcium. sugar, gum, rose water mucil of gum acacia	2 grs in each	1 to 6
Bismuth carbonate.	By adding carbonate of ammonium to solution of nitrate of bismuth.	Similar to the sub-nitrate, and is an antacid as well.				5 to 20 grs. ✓
Bismuth citrate.	By adding solution of citrate of sodium to a dilute solution of nitrate of bismuth.	Similar to the sub-nitrate.	Liquor bismuthi et ammonii citratis.	By dissolving citrate of bismuth in solution of ammonia and diluting with water.	40 grs. in 1 oz.	½ to ʒj. ✓ Dose of the citrate 2 to 5 grs. ✓
Iron carbonate (saccharated).	By adding solution of carbonate of ammonium to one of sulphate of iron, and rubbing the precipitate so formed with sugar and drying.	Tonic and hæmatinic, astringent and a good chalybeate.	Pill of carbonate of iron.	1ʒ By making the carbonate into a pill mass with confection of roses.	1 in 1¼.	5 to 20 grs. ✓ Dose of the carbonate of iron 5 to 20 grs. ✓
			Mistura. Fer. Comp.	1/4 ʒ sulphate of Iron. 25 gr ʒ carbonate of Potassium 30 ʒ myrrh. 60 gr sugar 60 gr	1 in 182	1 to 2 fl ozs.

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Iron sulphate, green vitriol. $FeSO_4 7H_2O$	By dissolving the metal in sulphuric acid, filtering and evaporating to crystallization.	Tonic, astringent, hæmatinic, and emmenagogue.	Dried sulphate of iron.	By drying the ordinary sulphate at 400° F.		½ to 3 grs.
			Granulated sulphate of iron.	By adding solution of sulphate of iron to alcohol, collecting and drying the crystals that form.		Of ordinary or granulated sulphate of iron 1 to 5 grs.
			It is used also in making arseniate of iron, carbonate of iron, compound iron mixture, phosphate of iron, and persulphate of iron.		1 in 199 or 2¼ grs to 1 ℥ nearly	1 to 2 ℥
Strong Solution of **Iron perchloride.**	By dissolving the metal in nitric and hydrochloric acids with water, this forms the strong solution.	The strong solution is Hœmostatic, astringent, and caustic. The dilute solution and tincture are tonic, astringent, hœmatinic, and emmenagogue.	Liquor ferri perchloridi.	By diluting the strong solution with water.	1 of the strong solution in 4.	40 10 to 30 ♏.
			Tinctura ferri perchloridi.	By diluting strong solution of perchloride of iron with rectified spirit and water.	Same strength as the liquor.	40 10 to 30 ♏. ✓
			Also used in making dialysed iron.			

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Iron ammonio-citrate.	By dissolving hydrate of iron in excess of citric acid, neutralizing this excess with solution of ammonia and evaporating to scale.	Tonic and hæmatinic without being acid or astringent.	Vinum ferri citratis.	By dissolving the ammonia citrate in orange wine.	8 grs. in 1 oz.	1 to 4 drachms. ✓✓ Dose of the ammonio-citrate 5 to 10 grs. ✓
Dialyzed iron (solution).	By adding ferric hydrate to solution of perchloride of iron and dialyzing.	Tonic and hæmatinic			5 per cent.	10 to 30 m. ✓
Alcohol is official, as—						
1.—Absolute alcohol.						
2.—Rectified spirit.						
3.—Proof spirit.						
4.—Brandy.						

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
1.—Absolute alcohol.	By adding carbonate of potassium to rectified spirit, decanting the supernatant fluid and distilling this from fused chloride of calcium.	Narcotic (the prior excitement being more durable than most narcotics); and stimulant.	Used in making Chloroform, which see.			
			Ethylate of sodium (this is a useful caustic).	By dissolving metallic sodium in absolute alcohol.	22 grs. in 1 oz.	
2.—Rectified spirit.	By distilling fermented solutions of sugar and re-distilling this product.	Same as absolute alcohol.	As a solvent and preservative of numerous official preparations.		Contains 84 per cent. of absolute alcohol.	
3.—Proof spirit.	By mixing 5 volumes of rectified spirit with 3 of distilled water.	Same as absolute alcohol.	Acts similarly to rectified spirit.	Sp. gr. 0·920	Contains 49 per cent. of absolute alcohol.	By weight
4.—Brandy.	Is (or ought to be) the alcohol distilled from French wines.	Same as absolute alcohol.	Mixtura spiritus vini Gallici.	By rubbing yolks of eggs with sugar, then adding brandy and cinnamon water.	from 49 to 53% of Alcohol.	1 to 2 oz.

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Sp. gr. 0·720 **Ether, called sulphuric ether.** and must [illegible]	By distilling alcohol with sulphuric acid, letting as much alcohol flow into the retort as ether is condensed (this being called the constant etherification process). The ether so obtained is purified by shaking with water, decanting add slaked lime and chloride of calcium, and afterwards distilling.	Diffusible stimulant, narcotic and anæsthetic, being safer than chloroform for the last purpose.	Test is Sp. Gr. 0·809 Spirit of ether.	By mixing ether with rectified spirit.	1 in 3. ✓	30 to 90 ♏. ✓
			Compound spirit of ether.	By mixing ether with oil of wine and rectified spirit.	1 in 3.	½ to 2 drachms. ✓
			Also used in the preparation of collodium flexile, ethereal tincture of lobelia, and tincture of chloroform and morphia.			Dose of ether, ✓ 20 to 60 ♏.

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Chloroform. Sp. gr. 1·497; B. p. 140° F	By distilling a mixture of alcohol, chlorinated and slaked lime, it is purified by shaking first with water, then with sulphuric acid and distilling from quick lime and chloride of calcium, it is preserved by the addition of 1 per cent. of absolute alcohol.	Narcotic Sedative, antispasmodic, anæsthetic, and anodyne, & externally it may be also a rubefacient. & medicine to arrest pain	Water.	Dissolve chloroform in water by agitation.	1 in 200.	½ to 2 oz.
			Liniment.	By mixing chloroform with camphor liniment.	1 in 2	Dose of chloroform ʒ 1 to 10 m.
			Spirit.	By dissolving chloroform in rectified spirit.	1 in 20. Sp. gr. ·0871	20 to 60 m.
		(Chlorodyne	Tincture of chloroform and morphine.	By mixing chloroform with ether, rectified spirit, hydrochlorate of morphia, dilute hydrocyanic acid, oil of peppermint, treacle, syrup, and liquid extract of liquorice.	1¼ m chlor 1/48 Hydroch of Mor [illegible] 1 in 8.	} in 10 m dose 5 to 10 m.
			Compound tincture		1 in 10	20 – 60 ms.

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Iodoform.	By adding iodine to a solution of carbonate of potassium in alcohol.	Local anæsthetic, alterative, and antiseptic, it also diminishes expectoration in phthisis.	Suppositories.	By incorporating iodoform with oil of theobroma.	3 grs. in each.	Dose of iodoform ½ to 3 grs.
			Ointment.	By incorporating iodoform with benzoated lard.	1 in 10.	
Chloral Hydrate.	By the action of dry chlorine on absolute alcohol, it is then purified with sulphuric acid and lime, and finally combined with water to form the hydrate.	Sedative, hypnotic, antidote to strychnine physostigmine and picrotoxine antispasmodic, it lowers the temperature, and contracts the pupil of the eye.	Syrup.	By dissolving chloral hydrate in water, and adding simple syrup.	80 grs. in 1 oz.	½ to 2 drachms. Dose of chloral hydrate 5 to 30 grs.
Nitrite of Amyl.	By distilling amylic alcohol with nitric or nitrous acid and preserving that portion which comes over at 205° F.	Dilates the arteries, relaxes the arterioles, diminishes the blood pressure, and quickens the pulse, used in angina pectoris. + pain in the heart attended with sense of strangulation.				2 to 5 ♏ by inhalation. Internally ½ m. to 1 m Dissolved in rectified Spiri

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Sweet spirits of Nitre **Nitrous Ether.**	By distilling alcohol with nitric and sulphuric acids, and copper, afterwards adding rectified spirit to the distillate.	Diuretic, diaphoretic, antispasmodic, febrifuge, and reduces arterial tension.				½ to 2 drachms.
Nitro Glycerine.	By carefully distilling glycerine with nitric acid.	Same as nitrite of amyl, but effects last longer.	Tablets.	By incorporating nitro-glycerine into chocolate tablets.	$\frac{1}{100}$ gr. in each.	1 or 2 tablets.
Carbolic Acid, or Phenol.	By destructive distillation of coal, and the fractional distillation of the products.	Antiseptic, arrests fermentation, and is an anæsthetic caustic.	Liquefied carbolic acid.	By adding water to carbolic acid.	90 per cent. of carbolic acid.	1 to 4 ♏.
			Glycerine of carbolic acid.	By dissolving carbolic acid in glycerine.	1 to 4.	5 to 15 ♏.
			Suppositories of carbolic acid with soap.	By mixing carbolic acid with curd soap and glycerine of starch.	1 gr. in each.	Dose of Carbolic acid 1 to 3 grs.
			Ointment.	By mixing carbolic acid with soft and hard paraffins.	1 in 19.	

Name of Drug.	*How prepared.*	*Therapeutic action.*	*Preparations.*	*Ingredients used in preparations and ways of making them.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Salicylic Acid.	By passing carbonic acid gas over carbolate of sodium (this forming salicylate of sodium), then adding hydrochloric acid and dialysing.	Antiseptic, febrifuge, useful in rheumatism.	Ointment.	By melting lard and paraffin and stirring in salicylic acid.	1 in 28.	of Salicylic acid 5 to 30 grains
$C_7H_6O_3$ official Salicy Cate			Sodii Salicylas			10-30 grs

Name	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Aconite.	Aconitum napellus.	Vascular and cardiac sedative; externally relieves pain by paralyzing nerve extremities. Contracts the pupil Diuretic	Aconitine. Aconitic acid Aconella.	*From the leaves,* Extract.	By heating the juice to first 130° F. then 200° F., to coagulate and separate the green colouring matter and albumen, the fluid is then evaporated and the green colouring matter added when a pilular consistence is nearly reached.	✓	of Alcoholic Ext. 1/6 gr. ¼ to 1 gr. ✓
				From the root, Tincture.	2½ ℥ By macerating and percolating the powdered root with rectified spirit. 20 fl. ℥	54/5 grs. in 1 oz.	5 to 15 minims. ✓
				Liniment.	20 ℥ By exhausting the powdered root with rectified spirit and adding camphor. – 1 ℥	1 of root in 1½.	

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.* (Continued.)	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Aconite. (*Continued.*)				Aconitine.	Extracted from the powdered root with alcohol, precipitated by ammonia, purified by treating with ether and finally sulphuric acid and ammonia are successively added.		
				Ointment of aconitine.	Made by rubbing aconitine gr 8. with spirit, ½ fl ʒ and then incorporating it with benzoated lard. – 1ʒ	8 grs. to ℥j.	

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Opium.	Papaver somniferum.	Narcotic, sedative, hypnotic, anodyne, checks all the secretions of the body except those of the mammary glands and the skin. It first produces cerebral excitement, then sleep; contracts the pupils. It is not given when there is congestion of the brain and the pupils of the eyes are small.	Chief alkaloids are Morphia, Codeine Narcotine Thebaine combined with Meconic acid. Papaverine Cryptopine	Confection.	By rubbing compound powder of opium with syrup.	1 in 40.	1/2 – 2 grs 5 to 20 grs.
				√ Emplastrum.	1℥ By adding powdered opium to melted resin plaister. 9℥	1 in 10.	
				√ Enema.	By mixing tincture of opium with mucilage 30m of starch. 2℥. fl.	30 ♏ of Tincture in each enema.	= 2 grs
				Extract.	By evaporating an aqueous infusion of opium to make it double the strength of the opium used.	20 per cent. of Morphia.	½ to 2 grains.
				Liquid extract.	By dissolving opium in water and adding rectified spirit to keep it.	1% of Morphia 22 grs. of solid extract in 1 oz.	~~5~~ 10 to 40 minims.

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Opium. (*Continued.*)				✓ Liniment.	By mixing equal parts of tincture of opium with soap liniment.	1 of Tincture in 2.	
				✓ Pill of Ipecacuanha and squill.	By incorporating compound powder of 3ʒ ipecacuanha with 1ʒ squill, ammoniacum, ʒi and treacle into a mass.	1 of Opium in 23. nearly	5 to 10 grains.
				✓ Pill of lead and opium.	By mixing acetate of 36 grs lead and opium 6 grs with confection of roses. 6 grs	1 of Opium in 8.	3 to 5 grains.
				Compound pill of soap.	By mixing together opium, 1½ʒ hard soap 2ʒ and glycerine. q.s.	1 of Opium in 6.	3 to 5 grains.
				✓ Aromatic powder of chalk with opium.	By mixing together aromatic powder of 9¾ chalk with opium. ¼	1 in 40.	10 to 40 grains.

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Opium. (*Continued.*)				✓ Compound powder of Ipecacuanha.	By mixing ipecacuanha 1/2 ʒ and opium powders 1/2 ʒ with sulphate of potassium. 4 oz	1 in 10.	5 to 15 grains.
				Compound powder of Kino.	By mixing the powders of kino ʒ 3/4 opium 1/4 ʒ and cinnamon. 1 ʒ	1 in 20.	5 to 20 grains.
				Compound powder of opium.	By mixing powders of ʒ 1 1/2 opium, ginger 5 black 2 pepper, caraway 6 ʒ and tragacanth. 1/2 ʒ	1 in 10.	2 to 5 grains.
				Compound suppositories of lead.	By mixing acetate of 36 grs lead and opium 12 grs with oil of theobroma. 132 grs	1 gr. of opium in each.	and 3 grs of acetate of lead.
				Compound tincture of camphor. Paregoric Elixir.	By macerating opium 40 grs with camphor, 30 grs benzoic 40 grs acid, oil of anise 1/2 fl ʒ with proof spirit 1 pint for 7 days, then filtering.	2 grs. in 1 oz.	15 to 60 minims.

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Opium (*Continued*).				✓ Tincture of opium.	By macerating opium 1½ oz nearly. with proof spirit 1 pint and filtering.	33 grs. in 1 oz. ✓	5 to 40 minims. ✓
				Ammoniated tincture of opium.	By macerating opium, 100 grs benzoic acid 180 grs saffron 180 grs and oil of anise 1 fl ʒ with strong solution of ammonia 4 fl ozs and rectified spirit. 16 fl ozs.	5 grs. to ℥j. ✓	30 to 60 minims. ✓
				Lozenges of opium.	By mixing extract of opium with liquorice, tincture of tolu, sugar, gum acacia and distilled water, then dividing and weighing.	$\frac{1}{10}$ gr. of extract in each.	1 to 6 lozenges.
				Ointment of galls with opium.	By rubbing powdered opium 32 grs with ~~powdered galls.~~ ointment of galls 1 ℥	32 grs. to 1 oz.	

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Opium (*Continued*).				✓ Wine of opium.	By macerating extract 13 — of opium with cinnamon, cloves and 75 grs sherry wine, 75 grs afterwards filtering. one pint.	nearly 22 grs. of extract in 1 oz.	~~5~~ 10 to 40 minims.
				Preparations of acetate *Morphia.*			
				✓ Acetate of morphia.	By dissolving the alkaloid morphia in acetic acid.		⅛ to ½ gr.
				✓ Solution of acetate of morphia.	By dissolving acetate of morphia in a mixture of distilled water, dilute acetic acid and rectified spirit.	1 in 100.	10 to 60 minims.
				✓ Hypodermic injection of morphia	By disso. freshly pp'd Morphia in a slight excess of acetic acid	~~1 gr in 10 m.~~ 1 in 12	1 to 5 m or 1 to 6 m
				✓ Hydrochlorate of morphia.	By neutralizing the alkaloid morphia with hydrochloric acid.		⅛ to ½ gr.

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations of Morphia* (continued).	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Opium (*Continued*).				Solution of hydrochlorate of morphia.	By dissolving hydrochlorate of morphia in distilled water, to which dilute hydrochloric acid and rectified spirit are added.	1 in 100.	10 to 60 minims.
				of Meconic acid Solution of bimeconate of morphia.	By dissolving the alkaloid in meconic acid, rectified spirit and water.	1¼ in 100.	5 to 40 minims.
				Suppositories of morphia.	By incorporating hydrochlorate of 6grs morphia with oil of theobroma. 174grs	of Hydrochlorate of morphia ½ gr. in each.	
				Suppositories of morphia with soap.	By incorporating hydrochlorate of 69grs morphia with curd q.s. 100grs soap, starch, and glycerine of starch. 30grs	½ gr. in each.	

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations of Morphia* (continued).	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Opium *(Continued).*	Prep. by	of Hydrochlorate Dissolving and filtering Hydra apo. 2 grs aqua 100 m.	of apomorphine — camphor	Injectio apomorphinae hypodermica		2% of Hydrochlorate of apomorphine	2 — 8 ms.
				Lozenges of morphia.	By combining hydrochlorate of morphia with sugar, mucilage, powdered gum, tincture of tolu and water, and drying when formed into lozenges.	$\frac{1}{36}$ gr. in each.	1 to 6 lozenges.
				Lozenges of morphia and ipecacuanha.	By proceeding as the previous lozenges and adding ipecacuanha powder before drying.	$\frac{1}{36}$ gr. in each.	1 to 6 lozenges.
				Sulphate of morphia. morphia also enters into the Tinct. Chlorof et morphia	By neutralizing the alkaloid morphia with dilute sulphuric acid.	in a 10 m dose contains $\frac{1}{8}$ of gr. Hydrochlorate of morphia	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. 5 — 10 m.

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Coca.	Erythroxylon coca. of South America	Stimulating tonic. The alkaloid cocaine is an anæsthetic when applied externally, to the broken skin	Cocaine. in combination with a variety of Tannic acid	Hydrochlorate of cocaine.	By neutralising cocaine with hydrochloric acid. & crystallising		$\frac{1}{5}$ to 1 gr. Dose of Coca ½ – 2 d
				Lamellæ cocainæ.	For use on the conjunctiva By incorporating hydrochlorate of cocaine in discs of gelatine and glycerine, each weighing about $\frac{1}{50}$ grain.	$\frac{1}{200}$ gr. in each.	
				Liquid Extract	By evaporating alcoholic Tincture prepared from the leaves	1 in 1	½ dr to 2 drs
Jaborandi. Contracts pupil	Pilocarpus pennatifolius.	Having the power to increase perspiration Powerful diaphoretic and sialagogue. in large doses causes ~~the~~ vomiting. It increases the hearts action & lessens arterial tension	Pilocarpine. [illegible] to do crys [illegible]	Extract.	By exhausting leaves of Jaborandi with spirit and water, afterwards evaporating.		2 to 10 grs.
				Nitrate Pilocarpine			$\frac{1}{20}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ gr $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$ hypoder
				Infusion.	By macerating cut leaves in boiling water.	1 oz. to 20 oz.	1 to 2 oz.
				Powder of Jaborandi leaves			5 – 60 grs
				Tincture.	By macerating and percolating Jaborandi with proof spirit.	5 oz. to 1 pint. ✓	ʒss. to ʒj. ✓
				Nitrate of Pilocarpine		$\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr	$\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Quassia.	Picræna excelsa.	Bitter tonic, as an enema it kills thread worms.	Quassin or Quassine	Extract.	By evaporating an infusion made with cold water.		3 to 5 grs.
				Infusion.	By infusing quassia chips with cold water and straining.	110 grs. to 1 pint.	1 to 2 oz.
				Tincture.	By macerating quassia chips with proof spirit and straining.	6 drachms ✓ to 1 pint.	½ to 2 drachms. ✓
Calabar bean.	Physostigma venenosum.	Stimulates involuntary muscular fibres, contracts pupil of the eye. Depressant to heart.	Eserine, or Physostigmine.	Extract.	By evaporating a solution of the beans made with rectified spirit.	1 in 5.	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
				Physostigmine.	By treating an extract with bicarbonate of soda, shaking with ether, and evaporating the supernatant liquid.		
			contracts pupil of eye	Lamellæ Physostigminæ	By incorporating physostigmine with gelatine and glycerine in discs weighing about $\frac{1}{50}$ grain.	$\frac{1}{1000}$ gr. in each.	of Powder
				Powder of			1 to 4 grs.

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Caffeine.	Camellia thea.	Tonic to the heart, diuretic, stimulates the brain.	Caffeine.	Citrate of caffeine.	By dissolving caffeine in citric acid.	1 in 2.	2 to 10 grs. Dose of caffeine is 1 to 5 grs.
Conium or Hemlock.	Conium maculatum.	Sedative, narcotic, paralyzes nerve endings, & voluntary muscles. useful in chorea.	Conia. Conine and this is always combined with Methyl-conine Conhydrine	from leaves Extract.	By separating albumen from the fresh juice by heat, adding the green colouring matter and evaporating.		2 to 6 grs.
				Compound pill.	By mixing the extract 2½℥ with powder of treacle ipecacuanha. ½℥	℥ 5 in 6. or 2½ in 3.	5 to 10 grs.
				Juice. from leaves	By preserving the juice of the leaves by the addition of alcohol.		ʒss. to ʒj.
				Poultice.	By mixing linseed meal with the evaporated juice.	1 in 15.	Conii folia in Powder 2 to 8 grains
				Vapour.	By mixing the juice with liquor potassæ and water and placing in an inhaler to let steam pass over it.	2½ ozs to 1 pint	
				from Fruit Tincture	made by macerating & percolating the fruits with alcohol	1 in 8	20 to 60 m.

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Asafœtida.	Ferula narthex.	Antispasmodic expectorant and carminative. acts on the nervous system as a Stimulant	Volatile oil. 4%	Enema.	By emulsifying asafœtida 30 grs with cold water. 4 fl ℥	30 grs. to 4 oz.	✓
				Compound pill.	By mixing asafœtida 2℥ with myrrh 2℥, galbanum, 2℥ and treacle. 1℥	1 in 3½.	5 to 10 grs. ✓
				Pill of aloes and asafœtida.	By mixing socotrine 1℥ aloes asafœtida 1℥ with hard soap 1℥ and confection of roses, ½℥	1 in 4.	5 to 10 grs. ✓
				Fœtid spirit of ammonia. Sp. gr. about 0·847	By distilling a mixture of asafœtida and 1½℥ rectified spirit r.s and adding ammonia 2 fl ℥ solution to the distillate.	1½ oz. to 1 pint.	ʒ ss. to ʒj. ✓
				Tincture.	By macerating 2½℥ asafœtida in rectified spirit and straining. 1 pint	1 in 8 2½ oz. to 1 pint.	ʒ ss. to ʒj. ✓

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
				Decoction.	By boiling red cinchona bark with water and straining.	1¼ oz. to 1 pint.	1 to 2 oz.
Official [illegible] **Yellow Cinchona.**	Cinchona Calisaya.	Tonic, antiperiodic and astringent, the alkaloid quinine is not astringent but in addition to its tonic and antiperiodic properties, it is an antipyretic and destroys low forms of organisms.	Quinine.	Liquid extract.	By exhausting red cinchona bark with hydrochloric acid, glycerine and spirit, and making it to a certain strength by evaporation.	5 per cent. of alkaloids.	5 to 10 minims.
Red Cinchona.	Cinchona succirubra.		Quinidine.	Bark Powder			Bark 10-60 gr
Pale Cinchona.	Cinchona officinalis.		Cinchonine.	Acid infusion.	By infusing red cinchona bark with boiling water and aromatic sulphuric acid.	½ oz. to 10 oz.	1 to 2 oz.
Carthagena Cinchona.	Cinchona lancifolia.		Cinchonidine.	Tincture.	By macerating and percolating red cinchona bark with proof spirit.	4 oz. to 1 pint. ✓	ʒss. to ʒjj. ✓
				Compound tincture.	By macerating and percolating red cinchona bark, serpentary, saffron, cochineal, orange peel, with proof spirit.	2 oz. to 1 pint. ✓	ʒss. to ʒjj. ✓

Do, Lend, Poor, Alfred, Tom's Comforter
1-2℥, 5-10m, 10-60grs, 1-2℥, ½-2 dr, ½ 2 dr

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Cinchona (*Continued*).		quinine quinidine Cinchonine Cinchonidine		Cinchonidine sulphate.			1 to 10 grs.
				Cinchonine sulphate.	By adding caustic soda to a solution from which quinine, cinchonidine, and quinidine have been removed, and neutralising the precipitate with dilute sulphuric acid.		1 to 10 grs.
				Quinine sulphate.	By treating cinchona bark with dilute hydrochloric acid, adding caustic soda to precipitate the alkaloids, which are then dissolved in hot dilute sulphuric acid from which quinine sulphate crystallizes as the liquid cools.		1 to 10 grs.

3, Sues
1-10 grs

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations of Quinine.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Cinchona *(continued).*				Ammoniated tincture.	By dissolving sulphate of quinine in solution of ammonia and proof spirit.	8 grs. in 1 oz.	ʒss. to ʒjj.
				Wine of quinine.	By dissolving sulphate of quinine in sherry wine by the aid of citric acid.	1 gr. in 1 oz.	½ to 1 oz.
				Citrate of iron and quinine.	By dissolving quinine and hydrate of iron in citric acid, then neutralising with ammonia.	1 in 6.	5 to 10 grs.
				Hydrochlorate of quinine.	By neutralising the alkaloid with dilute hydrochloric acid.		1 to 10 grs.
				Tincture of quinine.	By dissolving hydrochlorate of quinine in tincture of orange peel.	8 grs. in 1 oz.	ʒss. to ʒjj.

not given in Gravid with quinine ←

of the Hydrochlorate of quinine

A Wet Cake on His Trunk.

1/2-2 drs 1/2-1 oz 5-10 grs 1-10 grs. 1/2-2 drs

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Salicine.	Salix alba.	Antirheumatic, reduces the temperature in rheumatic fever.	Salicine.				3 to 20 grs.
Ipecacuanha	Cephäëlis Ipecacuanha.	In small doses, stomachic, diaphoretic, and expectorant; in larger doses hepatic stimulant; and in full doses is an emetic.	Emetine. Cephaelic or ipecacuanic acid	also contained in [illegible] Conium Co. Pill of ipecacuanha and squill.	By making a mass with compound powder of ipecacuanha, 3℥ ammoniacum, 1℥ squill, 1℥ and treacle.	[illegible] 3. 1 in 23. nearly. Of opium	5 — [illegible] 5 to 10 grs.
				Compound powder of ipecacuanha, or Dover's powder.	By mixing powdered opium with powdered ipecacuanha and sulphate of potassium.	1 each of opium and ipecac in 10.	5 to 15 grs.
				Lozenges of ipecacuanha.	By mixing and drying ipecacuanha, gum mucilage, water, and sugar.	¼ gr. in each.	1 to 3 lozenges.

2 Powder 2 pills 2 lozenges a wine

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Ipecacuanha (*continued*).				Lozenges of morphia and ipecacuanha.	By mixing and drying hydrochlorate of morphia and ipecacuanha with gum, tincture of tolu, sugar, mucilage, and water.	$\frac{1}{36}$ gr. of morphia and $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. of ipecac in each.	1 to 6 lozenges.
				Simple Powder			Dose of ipecacuanha powder as an expectorant ½ to 2 grs, as an emetic 10 to 30 grs.
				Ipecacuanha wine.	By dissolving an acetic extract of ipecacuanha in sherry wine.	1 oz. to 1 pint.	5 to 40 minims as an expectorant 3 or 2 to 6 drachms as an emetic.

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Glycerine.	Obtained from fats, oils, &c.	Nutrient, emollient, antiseptic, and healing.		Glycerine of tannic acid.	By dissolving tannic acid in glycerine.	1 in 6.	Of glycerine is 1 to 2 drachms.
				Glycerine of gallic acid.	By dissolving gallic acid in glycerine.	1 in 6.	
				Glycerine of carbolic acid.	By dissolving carbolic acid in glycerine.	1 in 6.	
				Glycerine of alum.	By dissolving alum in glycerine.	1 in 7.	
				Glycerine of subacetate of lead.	By dissolving acetate and oxide of lead in glycerine and water.	1 in 6.	
				Glycerine of borax.	By dissolving borax in glycerine and water.	1 in 8.	
				Glycerine of starch.	By mixing starch with glycerine and water.	1 in 10.	
				Glycerine of tragacanth.	By mixing tragacanth with glycerine and water.	1 in 5½.	

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Nux Vomica. rom East ndies	Strychnos nux vomica.	Nerve tonic, tonic to spinal cord, increases vascularity of stomach, and is an aphrodisiac.	Strychnine and Brucine.	Extract.	By evaporating a tincture made from the seeds.	15 per cent. of alkaloids.	$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.
				Tincture.	By dissolving extract of nux vomica in water and rectified spirit.	✓ 1 gr. of alkaloids in 1 oz.	10 ~~5~~ to 20 minims. ✓
				Strychnia.	By extracting it from the seeds with rectified spirit and subsequently purifying it.		$\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ gr.
				Solution of hydrochlorate of strychnia.	By dissolving strychnia in dilute hydrochloric acid, spirit, and water.	1 per cent.	5 to 10 minims.
Belladonna or Deadly Nightshade.	Atropa belladonna.	Narcotic, hypnotic, dilates the pupil of the eye, useful in incontinence of urine, externally is an anodyne.	Is eliminated in the urine Atropine. Belladonna	*From the leaves.* Extract.	By coagulating and separating the albumen from the juice of the fresh leaves, adding the green colouring matter, near the end of the process of evaporation.		$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations of leaves* (continued).	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Belladonna (*continued*).				Juice.	By adding spirit to the juice, freshly expressed from the leaves.		✓ 5 to 15 minims.
				Tincture.	By macerating and percolating the dried leaves with proof spirit.	1 oz. to 1 pint. ✓	5 to 20 minims. ✓
				From the root. Alcoholic extract.	By careful evaporation of a tincture made from the root.	✓	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
				Plaister.	By melting together soap and resin plaisters, and stirring in alcoholic extract of belladonna.	1 in 5. ✓	
				Liniment.	By macerating and percolating the root with spirit and dissolving camphor in the product.	1 in $1\frac{1}{2}$.	
				Atropine			To 1/20.

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Belladonna (*Continued*).				Ointment.	By rubbing alcoholic extract of belladonna with benzoated lard.	50 grs in 1 oz	of Ext Alc
				Preparations of Atropine. Lamellæ.	By incorporating atropine with gelatine and glycerine, then making into discs weighing $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. each.	$\frac{1}{5000}$ gr. in each, of atropine.	
				Ointment.	By mixing atropine (after rubbing with spirit) with lard.	8 grs. in 1 oz.	
				Sulphate of atropine.	By dissolving atropine in dilute sulphuric acid, and evaporating.		
				Solution of sulphate of atropine.	By dissolving sulphate of atropine in water.	1 per cent.	1 – 4 m

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Hyoscyamus or Henbane.	Hyoscyamus niger.	Acts as Belladonna & strammony only milder Narcotic, sedative, and hypnotic. Dilates the pupils	a volatile principle and malic acid are present Hyoscyamine. isomeric with atropine	Extract., contained in Pilula Hyoscyamis et Colocynth.	Prepared in a similar way to Extract of Belladonna.	✓	5 to 10 grains.
				Juice.	By adding rectified spirit to the fresh juice, standing by, and straining.	✓	½ to 1 drachm.
				Tincture.	By macerating and percolating the dried leaves with proof spirit.	2½ oz. to 1 pint. ✓	½ to 1 drachm. ✓
Stramonium.	Datura stramonium.	Similar to Belladonna. The leaves are useful for smoking in asthmatic complaints. Dilatation of the pupils delirium, coma and death from poisonous doses	Daturine. It is united with malic acid Isomeric with atropine	Extract.	Made from the seeds, by first washing them with ether, afterwards exhausting with alcohol, and evaporating.		¼ to ½ gr.
				Tincture.	Made from the seeds by macerating and percolating them with proof spirit.	2½ oz. to 1 pint. ✓	10 to 30 minims. ✓

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.* Antispasmodic & anodyne	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Indian Hemp.	Cannabis sativa.	Narcotic, deliriant, and aphrodisiac, without affecting the stomach.	The resin. called Cannabin	Extract.	By evaporating a tincture made from the dried tops.	✓	¼ to 1 gr.
				Tincture.	By dissolving the extract in rectified spirit.	2 grs. [illegible] tinc cont. in one oz. 1 oz. to 1 pint. ✓	5 to 20 minims. ✓
Digitalis, or Fox Glove.	Digitalis purpurea.	Cardiac stimulant, and is cumulative in its action; increases pulse beats and blood pressure; in large doses is given in delirium tremens.	Digitoxin Digitalein Digitalin. Digitonin Digitin.	Infusion.	By infusing the leaves with hot water.	28 grs. to 10 oz.	2 to 4 drachms.
				Tincture.	By macerating and percolating the leaves with proof spirit.	2½ oz. to 1 pint. ✓	10 to 30 minims. ✓ Powder ½ - 1½ grs.
Rhubarb.	Rheum palmatum.	In small doses a good stomachic tonic, stimulates the liver increasing the bile, in large doses it acts as a purgative, increasing the secretion of the intestinal glands; its purgative action is usually followed by constipation.	Cathartin, tannic acid, and chrysophanic acid.	Extract.	Evaporating a tincture made by exhausting rhubarb root with proof spirit and water.		5 to 15 grs.
				Infusion.	By infusing rhubarb root with boiling water.	¼ oz. to 10 oz.	1 to 2 ounces.

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Rhubarb *(continued).*				Compound pill.	By mixing together rhubarb powder, 3℥ 1¼℥ myrrh, socotrine aloes, 2¼℥ 1½℥ hard soap, oil of 1½ʒ peppermint, treacle, 3oz and glycerine. 1oz ✓	1 in 4.	5 to 10 grs.
				Compound powder.	By intimately mixing 2℥ powdered rhubarb with 6℥ magnesia and ginger. 1℥ ✓	1 in 4½.	children 5 to 10 grs adult 20 to 60 grs. Dose of powdered rhubarb is 5 to 20 grs.
				Syrup.	By dissolving sugar in a liquid obtained by exhausting rhubarb and coriander with rectified spirit and water.	1 in 15.	1 to 4 drachms.
				Tincture.	By macerating and percolating with proof spirit a mixture of rhubarb, coriander, saffron, and cardamoms.	2 oz. to 1 pint. ✓	1 to 2 drachms as a stomachic, ✓ 4 to 8 drachms as a purgative. ✓
				Wine.	Prepared by macerating rhubarb with canella bark and sherry, then straining.	1½ oz. to 1 pint.	1 to 2 drachms. ✓

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Socotrine aloes.	Aloë Perryi.	In small doses is a stomachic, in larger doses a cathartic, a medicine producing full alvine evacuations acting on the lower half of the large intestines, also as a hepatic stimulant. When combined with iron salts the action is emmenagogue.	Aloin.	Compound decoction of aloes.	By boiling socotrine aloes extract, with myrrh, carbonate of potash and extract of liquorice, afterwards infusing saffron in this warm liquid, finally adding tincture of cardamoms when cold, and straining.	4 grs. of ext. in 1 oz.	½ to 2 oz.
				Ext Colocy CO ~~Ext. aloes~~		→ 1 in 2 1/4	
				Enema.	By mixing aloes with carbonate of potassium and mucilage of starch.	4 grs. in 1 oz.	
				Extract of socotrine aloes.	By treating socotrine aloes with hot water, straining and evaporating to dryness.	1 in 2. nearly	2 to 6 grs.
				Pill of socotrine aloes.	By mixing socotrine 2ʒ aloes with hard soap, 1ʒ 1ʒ oil of nutmeg and confection of roses. 1ʒ	1 in 2.½	5 to 10 grs.
aloin							½ - 2 grs

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Socotrine aloes (*continued*).				Pill of aloes and asafœtida.	By mixing socotrine aloes with asafœtida, hard soap and confection of roses.	1 in 4.	5 to 10 grs.
				Pill of aloes and myrrh. Pil. Rehi Co.	By mixing socotrine 2℥ aloes with myrrh, 1℥ dried saffron, treacle ℥ 1½℥ and glycerine. q.s.	1 in 2½. ℥1 in 6	5 to 10 grs.
				Tincture of aloes. Tinctura Benzoini Co.	By macerating socotrine aloes with extract of liquorice and proof spirit, afterwards straining.	about 10 grs. in 1 oz. 8grs in 1 oz	1 to 2 drachms. ✓
				Wine of aloes.	By macerating socotrine aloes with cardamoms and ginger in sherry wine, and straining.	16 grs. in 1 oz.	1 to 2 drachms. ✓
Barbadoes aloes.	Aloe vulgaris.	Similar to Socotrine Aloes.	Aloin.	Enema.	This is made with either kind of aloes as described under Socotrine Aloes.	4 grs in 1 fl. oz.	Dose of either kind of aloes is 2 to 6 grs.

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Barbadoes aloes (*continued*).	1 in 6 nearly 1 in 3 " 1 in 4½ Nearly "	Pilula Cambogiae Co. " Colocynthidis Co. "	 et Hyoscyami	Extract of Barbadoes aloes.	By exhausting Barbadoes aloes with hot water, and evaporating to dryness.	4 from 5. nearly	2 to 6 grs.
				Pill of Barbadoes aloes. 2℥	By mixing Barbadoes aloes with hard soap, -1℥ 1℥ oil of caraway and confection of roses -1℥	1 in 2½	5 to 10 grs.
				Pill of aloes and iron. ℥1½	By mixing sulphate of iron with Barbadoes -2℥ aloes, compound powder of cinnamon -3℥ and confection of roses -1℥	1 in 3¾	5 to 10 grs.
Jalap.	Ipomæa purga.	Purgative and hydrogogue cathartic, being such by its local irritating effects on the intestine.	1. Convolvulin 2 Resin called jalapin.	Extract.	By evaporating an alcoholic tincture and an aqueous infusion of the root, mixing these and continuing the evaporation to a proper consistence.		5 to 15 grs.

Powerful England conquers Turkey & Russia.

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Jalap (*continued*).				Compound powder.	By mixing powdered 5 oz jalap with powdered 1 oz ginger and acid tartrate of potassium. 9 oz	1 in 3. ✓	20 to 60 grs.
				Tincture of jalap.	By macerating and percolating jalap with 2½ oz proof spirit. 1 pt.	2½ oz. to 1 pint. ✓	½ to 2 drachms. ✓
				Resin of jalap.	By pouring a concentrated alcoholic tincture into water and washing the precipitate so obtained.		2 to 5 grs. Dose of jalap powder 10 to 30 grs.
Elaterium, a sediment obtained from the juice of the fruit.	Ecballium Elaterium.	A hydrogogue purgative, irritating and stimulating the liver and intestinal glands. Is used in apoplexy and dropsy as it removes serum and water from the blood.	Elaterin.	Elaterin.	This the active principle is obtained by exhausting elaterium with chloroform, adding ether to this solution to precipitate the elaterin which is then washed and purified.		$\frac{1}{40}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. Dose of elaterium $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr

Name.	Origin.	Medicinal action.	Active principles.	Preparations.	Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.	Strength.	Dose.
Elaterium (*continued*).				Pulv: elaterini co.	By mixing elaterin 5grs with sugar of milk. 195grs	1 in 40.	½ to 5 grs.
Alexandrian senna. Small leaves	Cassia acutifolia.	Cathartic and purgative, stimulating the small intestines; in the form of confection is a laxative.	Cathartin. with a trace of Volatile oil.	Confection, called lenitive electuary.	By mixing and making into a homogeneous mass, powdered senna leaves, cassia pulp, tamarind, coriander, prunes, sugar, extract of liquorice, and water.	1 in 11.	1 to 2 drachms.
				Infusion.	By infusing 1℥ senna leaves with hot water 10℥ and ginger, 28grs and straining.	1 oz. to 10 oz.	1 to 2 oz.
				Compound mixture of senna, called black draught.	By incorporating sulphate of magnesium, 4℥ liquid extract of liquorice, 1℥ tincture of senna, 2½℥ and compound tincture of cardamoms 1½℥ with infusion of senna. 15℥	Of Tinct: Senna 1 in 9·6 1oz of Mag: Sulph. in 5 fl oz.	1 to 1½ oz.

[illegible]

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Alexandrian senna (*continued*).				Syrup of senna.	By adding a solution of oil of coriander in rectified spirit to an infusion of senna, and dissolving sugar in this mixture.	About 1 in 9 nearly ℥3¼ to 1 pint	1 to 4 drachms.
				Pulvis glycyrrhizae Co.		1 in 6	30 to 60 gr
				Tincture of senna.	By macerating and percolating senna leaves, stoned raisins, coriander and carraway with proof spirit.	2½ oz. to 1 pint. ✓	1 to 4 drachms. ✓
Indian senna. Large leav	Cassia angustifolia.	Similar to Alexandrian senna.	Cathartin.	Enters into the same preparations as the Alexandrian for which it can be substituted.			

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Colocynth.	Citrullus colocynthis.	Drastic purgative, stimulating the intestinal glands and causing painful contractions of the bowels. It is too drastic to be prescribed alone.	✓ Colocynthin. Sol. in water alcohol & Ether	3ʒ Extract. Colocynthidis Co 1ʒ	1 gallon. By mixing with an alcoholic extract of the 6ʒ ← pulp, extract of → 12ʒ socotrine aloes, curd soap and scammony 4ʒ resin, evaporating and adding cardamoms in powder at the end of the process.	~~1 in 4½~~ 1 in 4½	Dose of powdered colocynth 2 to 8 grs. 3 to 10 grs.
			✓	Compound pill.	By mixing colocynth powder 1ʒ with scammony resin, 2ʒ Barbadoes aloes, 2ʒ sulphate of potash, ¼ʒ oil of cloves, 2ʒ and water. q.s.	1 in 7½ nearly ~~1 in 11½~~ ~~nearly~~.	5 to 10 grs.
			✓	Pill of colocynth and henbane.	By mixing compound pill of 2ʒ colocynth with extract of henbane. 1ʒ	1 in 9. nearly of Colocynth Pulp. 2 in 3 of Co pill of ʒ Coly.	5 to 10 grs.

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Camphor.	Cinnamomum camphora.	Antispasmodic, in small doses is a stimulant, in large and continued doses is an anaphrodisiac. ~~antiseptic~~	Camphor is a concrete volatile oil or stæropten obtained from the wood of the camphor tree.	Water.	By dissolving camphor 1/2 gr in water. 1 gal	½ gr. in ℥j.	1 to 2 fl oz
				Liniment.	By dissolving camphor 1 oz in olive oil. 4 oz	1 in 5. nearly	Dose of camphor [illegible] to 10 grs.
				Compound liniment.	By dissolving camphor 2 1/2 ℥ in rectified spirit 15 ozs and adding oil of lavender and strong solution of ammonia. 5 ozs	about 1 in 9. 1 dr 54 1/2 grs in 1 fl oz	
				Spirit.	By dissolving camphor 1 oz in rectified spirit. 9 oz	1 in 10.	10 to 30 m.
				Compound tincture, called paregoric.	By macerating opium, 40 grs camphor, 30 grs benzoic acid, 40 grs and oil of anise in proof spirit. 1/2 ℥ 20 ozs	1/4 gr of Opium in 1 ℥ 1½ grs. in 1 ounce.	15 to 60 m. ✓

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Turpentine.	Various species of Pinus.	Powerful diuretic and anthelmintic, in small doses contracts the capillaries, and in large doses acts as a stimulant and purgative, externally it is a counter irritant and vesicant. In the form of vapour it is astringent.	Turpentine is a volatile oil distilled from oleo-resins that exude from pine trees.	Confection.	By mixing turpentine with liquorice root powder and honey.	1 in 4.	1 to 2 drachms.
				Enema.	By mixing turpentine 1oz with starch mucilage. 16oz	1 in 16.	
				Liniment. ℥16	By dissolving camphor in turpentine, adding soft soap and distilled water, and mixing well.	16 in 21.	Dose of turpentine 10♏ to 4 drachms.
				Acetic Liniment.	By mixing turpentine—4℥ with glacial acetic—1℥ acid, and liniment of camphor.—4℥	4 in 9.	
				Ointment.	By melting and mixing turpentine, resin, yellow wax, and lard.	1 in 2.	

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Tannic acid.	Quercus infectoria.	Astringent, acting by coagulating the gelatine and albumen in the tissues.	Tannic acid is one of the active principles of galls, and is obtained by exposing the pow dered galls to a damp atmosphere and then extracting it with ether.	Glycerine of tannic acid.	By dissolving tannic acid in glycerine.	1 to 4.	Dose of tannic acid 1 to 10 grs.
				Suppositories of tannic acid.	By incorporating tannic acid with oil of theobroma.	3 grs. in each.	
				Suppositories of tannic acid with soap.	By incorporating tannic acid with starch, glycerine of starch, and curd soap.	3 grs. in each.	
				Lozenges of tannic acid.	By incorporating tannic acid with sugar, gum, mucilage, tincture of tolu and water.	½ gr. in each.	1 to 6.
Gallic acid.	Quercus infectoria.	Similar to Tannic Acid.	Gallic acid is obtained from galls by boiling the powder with dilute sulphuric acid, filtering and crystallizing.	Glycerine of gallic acid.	By dissolving gallic acid in glycerine.	1 to 4.	20 to 60 m.
				Of Galls			Dose of gallic acid 2 to 10 grs.
				Tinct of galls	Galls 2½ ozs Proof Spirit 1 pint	2½ oz in 1 pint	½ – 2 drs.
				unguentum [illegible] cum opio	galls 80 grs Lard 1 oz	80 grs to 1 oz	

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.* 3¾ oz	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
✓ **Kino.** is juice of dried in sun.	Pterocarpus marsupium.	Astringent.	Mimo-Tannic acid. & Catechin & red gummy matter	Compound powder.	By mixing kino with ʒ¼ opium and cinnamon powder. 1ʒ	3 in 4. 3·7 gr in 1ʒ of kino 1 in 1⅓ of opi 1 in 20	5 to 20 grs. Dose of kino 10 to 30 grs.
				Tincture.	By macerating kino with spirit, glycerine and water.	2 oz. to 1 pint. ✓	½ to 2 drachms. ✓
				Kino also enters into pulv: catechu co:			
				Infusion.	By infusing catechu and cinnamon bark in boiling water.	16 grs. to 1 oz.	1 to 2 oz.
				Tincture.	By macerating catechu and cinnamon with proof spirit, and filtering.	54½ grs to 1 oz 2½ oz. to 1 pint. ✓ meaning.	½ to 2 drachms. ✓
Catechu. is an extract from leaves and young shoots of	Uncaria gambier.	Astringent. also in diarrhoea	Catechu-Tannic acid. & Catechin	Compound powder.	By mixing powder of 4ʒ catechu, kino, cinnamon, 1ʒ rhatany and nutmeg. 1ʒ	1 in 2½. ✓	20 to 40 grs.
				Lozenges.	2ʒ By incorporating catechu with gum, sugar mucilage, and water.	1 gr. in each.	1 to 6 lozenges. Dose of catechu 10 to 30 grs.

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Benzoin.	Styrax benzoin.	Stimulating expectorant and diuretic, externally it is hœmostatic and healing.	Benzoic acid prepared by sublimation from benzoin. Benzoic acid enters into (Lozenges of Benzoic acid)	Compound tincture (known as Friar's Balsam).	By maccrating benzoin,-2℥ socotrine aloes,-160grs. 1½℥-storax, and balsam of tolu, with rectified spirit.-20℥ ½℥	2 oz. to 1 pint. ✓ ½ gr in each	Benzoin 10 ½ to 1 30 g drachm. Benzoic acid 10-15 grs 1 to 5.
Colchicum, or Meadow Saffron.	Colchicum autumnale.	Irritating purgative, diuretic, sedative to the heart, useful in gout. Chollagogue	Fatty matter, Gum, Starch, Colchicine.	*From the corms.* Extract.	By heating, straining, and evaporating the fresh juice.		½ to 2 grs. Powdered corm 2 to 8 grs.
				Acetic extract.	By adding acetic acid-6 fl ℥s to the fresh corms,-7 lb expressing the juice, which is then heated, strained, and evaporated.		½ to 2 grs.
				Wine.	By macerating the dried corms in sherry-20℥ wine and straining. 4℥	4 oz. to 1 pint. ✓	10 to 30 minims.
				From the seeds. Tincture.	By macerating and percolating the well powdered seeds with 2½℥ proof spirit.-20℥	2½ oz. to 1 pint. ✓	10 to 30 minims.

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Squill.	Urginea Scilla.	Expectorant, diuretic; in large doses emetic. increases the secretions of Bronchial mucous membrane.	acrid resin Scillitoxin ~~Scillitin the diu~~retic principle, ~~and Skeulein a~~ poisonous principle. Sugar Citrate of Calcium	Acetum or vinegar.	By macerating sliced squill bulb in dilute acetic acid and filtering. 2½℥ 20℥	2½ oz. to 1 pint. ✓	15 to 40 minims.
				Oxymel.	By incorporating vinegar of squill with honey.		½ to 1 drachm.
				Compound pill.	By mixing squill, 1¼℥ ammoniacum, 1℥ ginger, 1℥ hard soap, 1℥ and treacle, 2℥ into a pill mass.	1 in 5. ✓	5 to 10 grs. ✓
				Pill of ipecacuanha and squill.	By mixing squill, 1℥ compound powder of ipecacuanha, 3℥ ammoniacum, 1℥ and treacle. 1℥	1 in 6. ✓	5 to 10 grs ✓
				Syrup.	By dissolving sugar in vinegar of squill.	1 in 17. ✓	½ to 1 drachm.
				Tincture.	By macerating and percolating squill slices 2½℥ with proof spirit. 20℥	2½ oz. to 1 pint. ✓	10 to 30 ♏: ✓ Dose of squill 1 to 3 grs.

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Male fern.	Aspidium filix mas.	Tænicide, destroying the tape worm.	Green fatty oil and filicic acid. volatile oil resin & fixed oil.	Extract. Powder	By exhausting fern rhizome with ether and evaporating, by which an oily green extract is left.		15 to 30 minims. 60grs–180g
Ergot. ealds its rtue to [illegible]	Claviceps purpurea.	Astringent, emmenagogue, by acting on unstriped muscular fibre causes contraction of the uterus.	Ergotinic acid Ergotin. Cornutine Sphacelinic acid Fixed oil 35%	Liquid extract.	By exhausting ergot with water, evaporating this liquid, and adding rectified spirit to keep it.	1 oz. of the liquid = 1 oz. of the powder.	10 to 30 minims.
				Powder			20–30grs
				Ergotin.	By evaporating the liquid extract, adding rectified spirit, filtering and again evaporating, to a soft extract.		2 to 5 grains.
				Infusion.	By infusing ergot in boiling water and straining.	½ oz. to 1 pint.	1 to 2 oz.
				Tincture.	By macerating and percolating ergot with proof spirit.	5 oz. to 1 pint. ✓	5 to 30 minims. ✓
				Hypodermic injection of ergotin.	By dissolving ergotin in camphor water.	1 in 3.	3 to 10 ♏, by sub-cutaneous injection.

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Cod liver oil.	Gadus morrhua.	Nutrient, being a fatty matter easily digested is largely used in phthisis.					1 drachm to 1 oz.
Cantharides.	Cantharis vesicatoria.	Diuretic, aphrodisiac, externally counter-irritant or vesicant.	✓ Lytta Cantharidin. ·5 of this in a good sample of Cantharides	✓ Acetum or vinegar.	By exhausting cantharides with acetic and glacial acetic acid.	2 ozs to 1 pint 1 in 10.	
				✓ Pla~~i~~ster.	By incorporating powdered cantharides with yellow wax, suet, resin, and lard.	1 in 3.	
				✓ Warming plaister.	By incorporating an infusion of cantharides with yellow wax, expressed oil of nutmeg, resin, resin plaister, and soap plaister.	1 in 24. nearly	
				✓ Tincture.	By macerating cantharides with proof spirit, and straining.	nearly 5½ grs to 1 oz ¼ oz. to 1 pint. ✓	5 to 20 minims. ✓

Name.	*Origin.*	*Medicinal action.*	*Active principles.*	*Preparations.*	*Constituents of Preparations and how prepared.*	*Strength.*	*Dose.*
Cantharides (*continued*).				✓ Ointment.	By exhausting cantharides with hot olive oil, straining, and incorporating the strained oil with yellow wax.	1 in 8.	
				✓ Blistering paper.	By covering white paper with a plaister composed of white wax, olive oil, spermacceti, Canada balsam, resin, cantharides and water.		
				Vesicating collodion.	By mixing collodion with blistering liquid.		
				✓ Blistering or vesicating liquid.	By exhausting cantharides with acetic ether.	1 in 4	

NAMES, ORIGIN, ACTIVE PRINCIPLES, and PARTS USED, of ORGANIC DRUGS, not included in the foregoing pages, but contained in the British Pharmacopœia of 1887.

Name.	*Origin.*	*Active principles.*	*Parts used.*
Gum acacia.	Acacia Senegal.		Gummy exudation from stem and branches.
Vinegar.	Prepared from malted and unmalted grain by acetous fermentation.	Acetic acid.	
Acetic acid.	An acid liquid obtained from wood by destructive distillation and subsequently purified.		
Glacial acetic acid.	Concentrated acetic acid containing nearly 99 per cent. of real acid.		
Lactic acid.	With about 25 per cent. of water. Produced by the action of a peculiar ferment on solution of sugar and subsequent purification of the product.		
Meconic acid.	An acid obtained from opium.		
Oleic acid.	A fluid fatty acid obtained by the saponification of olein, or by the action of superheated steam on fats with subsequent separation from solid fats by pressure.		

Name.	*Origin.*	*Active principles.*	*Parts used.*
Benzoated lard.	By melting lard with benzoin and straining.		
Prepared lard.	The purified fat of the hog.		
Acetic ether.	Distill rectified spirit with sulphuric acid and acetate of sodium, digest the distillate with carbonate of potassium, separate ethereal fluid and re-distill.		
Amylic alcohol.	An oily liquid re-distilled from the crude spirit produced by fermenting saccharine solutions with yeast, and collecting the product passing over at 253° F. to 260° F.		
Aloin.	A crystalline substance extracted from aloes by solvents, and purified by re-crystallization.		
Ammoniacum	Dorema ammoniacum.	Volatile oil and resin.	Gum resinous exudation.
Bitter almond.	Prunus amygdalus variety amara.	Volatile and fixed oils.	Seeds.
Sweet almond.	Prunus amygdalus variety dulcis.	Fixed oil.	Seeds.
Starch. **Wheat.**	Triticum vulgare.		
Starch. **Maize.**	Zea mays.		
Starch. **Rice.**	Oryza sativa.		
Dill.	Peucedanum graveolens.	Volatile oil.	Fruit.
Anise.	Pimpinella anisum.	Volatile oil.	Fruit.

Name.	*Origin.*	*Active principles.*	*Parts used.*
Star anise.	Illisium anisatum.	Volatile oil.	Fruit.
Chamomile.	Anthemis nobilis.	Volatile oil.	Flower heads.
Hydro-chlorate of apomorphine	Obtained by heating morphine or codeine in a sealed tube with hydrochloric acid.		
Horseradish.	Cochlearia armoracia.	Volatile oil.	Fresh root.
Arnica.	Arnica montana.	Resin and volatile oil.	Dried rhizome.
Bitter orange.	Citrus vulgaris.	Hesperidin, and a volatile oil.	Dried outer part of rind.
Balsam of Peru.	Myroxylon pereira.	Volatile oil, and cinnamic acid.	Balsam exuded from trunk.
Balsam of Tolu.	Myroxylon Toluifera.	Volatile oil, and cinnamic acid.	Balsam which exudes from trunk.
Sulphate of Beberine.	Prepared from nectandra or bebeeru bark.		
Bael fruit.	Ægle marmelos.	Kind of tannic acid.	Dried half ripe fruit.
Buchu 3 varieties.	Barosma betulina. ,, crenulata. ,, serratifolia.	Volatile oil, and barosmin.	Dried leaves.
Hydrate of Butyl-Chloral.	Produced by acting on cooled aldehyde with dry chlorine gas, purifying, and adding water to the product.		
Calumba.	Jateorhiza calumba.	Calumbin.	Dried slices of root.
Camboge.	Garcinia hanburii.	Resin.	Gum resin.
Canella.	Canella alba.	Canellin and volatile oil.	Bark.
Capsicum.	Capsicum fastigiatum.	Capsicin.	Dried fruit.
Animal charcoal.	Obtained by heating bones to a red heat without access of air.		

Name.	*Origin.*	*Active principles.*	*Parts used.*
Purified animal charcoal.	Obtained by removing the earthy salts from animal charcoal.		
Wood charcoal.	Obtained by heating wood to a red heat without access of air.		
Cardamoms.	Elettaria cardamomum.	Volatile oil.	Seeds.
Caraway.	Carum carui.	Volatile oil.	Fruits.
Cloves.	Eugenia caryophyllata.	Volatile oil.	Dried flower buds.
Cascarilla.	Croton eluteria.	Cascarillin and volatile oil.	Bark.
Cassia.	Cassia fistula.	Cathartin.	Pods.
White wax.	Obtained by bleaching yellow wax by exposure to moisture, air, and light.		
Yellow wax.	Prepared from the honeycomb of the bee—apis mellifica.		
Yeast.	A ferment obtained in brewing beer and produced by saccharomyces cerevisiæ.		
Spermaceti.	Obtained from the head of the sperm whale, physeter macrocephalus, by filtration, pressure, and purification.		
Iceland Moss.	Cetraria Islandica.	Pectin.	Entire lichen.
Chiretta.	Ophelia chiretta.	Chiratin.	Dried plant.
Chrysarobin.	Andira araroba.	Chrysophanic acid.	Medullary matter of stem and branches.
Cimicifuga.	Cimicifuga racemora.	Cimicifugin.	Rhizome and rootlets.
Cinnamon.	Cinnamomum Zeylanicum.	Volatile oil & cinnamic acid.	Inner bark of young shoots.

Name.	*Origin.*	*Active principles.*	*Parts used.*
Cochineal.	Coccus cacti.	Carmine.	Dried female insects.
Codeine.	An alkaloid obtained from the liquors from which morphia has been extracted.		
Copaiba.	Copaifera Langsdorfii.	Volatile oil.	Oleo-resin, called a balsam.
Coriander.	Coriandrum sativum.	Volatile oil.	Fruits.
Creasote.	A product of the distillation of wood tar.		
Saffron.	Crocus sativus.	Crocin or polychroit.	Stigmas and part of the style.
Cubebs.	Piper cubeba.	Volatile oil.	Fruit.
Cusparia.	Galipea cusparia.	Cusparin and volatile oil.	Bark.
Cusso.	Hagenia Abyssinica.	Koussin and an acrid resin.	Dried flowering tops.
Elemi.	Canarium commune.	Volatile oil.	Concrete resinous exudation.
Wheaten flour.	The ground and sifted grain of Triticum sativum.	Starch.	Inner portion of grain.
Purified ox bile.	The crude bile is evaporated, treated with spirit, and after evaporation of the spirit, is left in a suitable consistence for forming pills.	mucin.	
Fig.	Ficus carica.	Cathartin.	Pulp of fruit.
Fennel.	Fœniculum capillaceum.	Volatile oil.	Fruits.
Galbanum.	Ferula galbaniflua.	Volatile oil.	Gum resin.
Gelsemium.	Gelsemium nitidum.	Gelsemine.	Rhizome and rootlets.
Gentian.	Gentiana Lutea.	Gentio-picrin.	Dried root.
Liquorice.	Glycyrrhiza glabra.	Glycyrrhizin.	Root and suckers.

5 to 1 grs

Name.	*Origin.*	*Active principles.*	*Parts used.*
Cotton wool.	Gossypium barbadense.		Hairs of the seed.
Pomegranate.	Punica granatum.	Pelletierine and punicotannic acid.	Root bark.
Guaiacum.	Guaiacum officinale.	Resin.	Heart wood.
Gutta percha.	Dichopsis gutta.		Concrete juice.
Logwood.	Hœmatoxylon campechianum.	Tannic acid.	Heart wood.
Hemidesmus	Hemidesmus Indicus.	Hemidesmine.	Dried root.
Pearl barley.	Hordeum distichon.	Starch.	Dried seed.
Kamala.	Mallotus phillipinensis.	Resin.	Glands and hairs of fruits.
Peruvian rhatany.	Krameria triandria.	Tannic acid.	Dried roots.
Savanilla rhatany.	Krameria ixina.		
Milk.	Bos taurus.		
Lettuce.	Lactuca virosa.	Lactucin.	Flowering herb.
Larch.	Pinus larix.	Laricin and tannic acid.	Bark.
Cherry laurel.	Prunus laurocerasus.	Volatile oil, when leaves are treated with water hydrocyanic acid is produced.	Fresh leaves.
Lemon.	Citrus limonum.	Volatile oil, hesperidin, and citric acid.	Outer part of rind and freshly expressed juice.
Linseed meal.	Linum Usitatissimum.	Fixed oil and mucilage.	Seeds.
Lobelia.	Lobelia inflata.	Lobeline and Lobelic acid.	Dried flowering herb.
Hop.	Humulus lupus.	Lupulin and volatile oil.	Dried strobiles, and a glandular powder from the dried strobiles.

Name.	*Origin.*	*Active principles.*	*Parts used.*
Manna.	Fraxinus ornus.	Mannite, an unfermentable sugar.	Concrete saccharine exudation.
Mastich.	Pistacia lentiscus.		
Matico.	Piper angustifolium.	Artanthic and tannic acids.	Dried leaves.
Honey.	Apis mellifica.	Sugar.	Saccharine secretion of the honey comb.
Menthol.	Mentha arvensis. „ piperita.	Menthol is a stearoptene obtained by cooling the volatile oil.	
Mezereon.	Daphne mezereum, or Daphne laureola.	Acrid resin.	Dried bark.
Mulberry.	Morus nigra.	Tartaric and citric acids.	Juice of ripe fruit.
5 to 10 grs **Musk.**	Moschus moschiferus.	Decomposition products.	Dried secretion from preputial follicles.
Nutmeg.	Myristica fragrans.	Volatile and fixed oils.	Dried inner portion of seed.
Myrrh.	Balsamodendron myrrha.	Volatile oil.	Gum resinous exudation from stem.
Beeberu or Nectandra.	Nectandra rodiœi.	Beberine or buxine.	Dried bark.
Oil of Theobroma.	Theobroma cacao.	Concrete oil.	Seeds.
Poppy.	Papaver somniferum.	Morphia.	Nearly ripe dried capsules.
Pareira.	Chondodendron tomentosum.	Pelosine or buxine.	Dried root.
2 to 5 grs **Pepsin.**	A preparation of the mucous lining of the fresh and healthy stomach of the pig, sheep, or calf.	2 grs of Pepsin should digest [illegible] grs of hard boiled egg	

Name.	*Origin.*	*Active principles.*	*Parts used.*
Pimento.	Pimenta officinalis.	Volatile oil.	Unripe fruits.
Black pepper.	Piper nigrum.	Volatile oil and piperin	Unripe fruits.
Burgundy pitch.	Pinus picea.		Resinous exudation.
Tar.	Pinus sylvestris, and other species of pinus.		A bituminous liquid obtained from the wood.
Podophyllum.	Podophyllum peltatum.	Resin.	Dried rhizome and rootlets.
Prune.	Prunus domestica.	Cathartin.	Dried fruit.
Red sandal wood.	Pterocarpus santalinus.	Santalin and gallic acid.	Sliced or rasped heart wood.
Pellitory.	Anacyclus pyrethrum.	Acrid resin.	Dried root.
Oak.	Quercus robur.	Tannic acid.	Dried bark.
Resin.	Various species of pinus.		Residue of distillation of crude oleo-resin.
Alder Buckthorn.	Rhamnus frangula.	Cathartin and rhamnin.	Dried bark.
Sacred bark.	Rhamnus purshianus.	Cathartin and rhamnin.	Dried bark.
Red poppy.	Papaver rhœas.	Colouring matter.	Fresh petals.
Hips or dog rose.	Rosa canina.	Vegetable acids.	Covering of ripe fruits.
Petals of cabbage rose.	Rosa centifolia.	Volatile oil.	Fresh and fully expanded petals.
Petals of red rose.	Rosa Gallica.	Quercitrin, and tannic acid.	Fresh and dried unexpanded petals.
Cevadilla or sabadilla.	Schœnocaulon officinale.	Veratrine.	Dried ripe seeds.

Name.	*Origin.*	*Active principles.*	*Parts used.*
Savin.	Juniperus sabina.	Volatile oil.	Fresh and dried tops.
Sugar of milk.	Obtained from the whey of milk by evaporation.		
Refined sugar.	Obtained from the juice of the sugar cane.		
Elder flowers.	Sambucus nigra.	Volatile oil.	Petals of fresh flowers.
Santonica.	Artemesia maritima.	Santonin.	Dried unexpanded flower heads.
Curd soap.	Made with soda and a purified animal fat consisting principally of stærin.		
Hard soap.	Made with soda and olive oil.		
Soft soap.	Made with potash and olive oil.		
Sarsaparilla.	Smilax officinalis.	Smilacin and parillin.	Dried root.
Sassafras.	Sassafras officinale.	Volatile oil.	Chips of dried root.
Scammony.	Convolvulus scammonia.	Resin.	Dried root; and a gum resinous exudation from the living root.
Broom tops.	Cytisus scoparius.	Scoparin.	Fresh and dried tops.
Senega.	Polygala senega.	Senegin, or saponin.	Dried root.
Serpentary.	Aristolochia serpentaria.	Aristolochin, and a volatile oil.	Dried rhizome and rootlets.
Suet.	Ovis aries.		The internal fat of the sheep purified by melting and straining.

Name.	*Origin.*	*Active principles.*	*Parts used.*
White mustard.	Brassica alba.	Yield by treatment with water a pungent principle.	Dried ripe seeds.
Black mustard.	Brassica nigra.	Yield by treatment with water a volatile oil.	Dried ripe seeds.
Mustard.	Made by mixing powdered black and white mustard seeds.		
Stavesacre.	Delphinium staphysagria.	Delphinia and staphysagria.	Dried ripe seeds.
Storax.	Liquidambar Orientalis.	Volatile oil and cinnamic acid.	Balsam from inner bark.
Sumbul or musk root.	Ferula sumbul.	Volatile oil and resin.	Dried root.
Tobacco.	Nicotiana tabacum.	Nicotine.	Dried leaves.
Tamarind.	Tamarindus Indicus.	Citric and malic acids.	Preserved pulp of the fruit.
Dandelion.	Taraxacum officinale.	Taraxacin.	Fresh and dried roots.
Canada Balsam, or Turpentine.	Pinus balsamea.		Turpentine from incisions in stem and branches.
Common Frankincense.	Pinus Australis, &c.		Concrete turpentine from stem.
Thymol.	Thymus vulgaris, Monarda punctata, and Carum ajowan.		Stœroptene obtained from volatile oils.
Tragacanth.	Astragalus gummifer.		Gummy exudation from stem.
Raisins.	Vitis vinifera.		Ripe fruit.
Bearberry.	Arctostaphylos uva ursi.	Tannic acid.	Dried leaves.
Valerian.	Valeriana officinalis.	Volatile oil and valerianic acid.	Dried rhizome and rootlets.

Name.	*Origin.*	*Active principles.*	*Parts used.*
Green Hellebore.	Veratrum viride.	Veratria and jervia.	Dried rhizome and rootlets.
Ginger.	Zingiber officinale.	Volatile oil.	Scraped and dried rhizome.

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